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It is a privilege to introduce to REVIEW readers JOHN LANDQUIST, one of the most distinguished of Sweden's literary critics; and we are especially fortunate in that his first contribution to the REVIEW deals with one who in his own life and work epitomizes Sweden's development in the nineteenth century. Dr. Landquist has gained his profound and intimate knowledge of the poet and historian Geijer while editing the latter's works for publication.

All the other contributors to this number are well known. ROBERT HILLYER,

who translates the beautiful autumn hymn of Oehlenschläger, is joint translator with Foster Damon of *The Book of Danish Verse* published by the Foundation. . . NABOTH HEDIN is head of the Swedish-American News Exchange and has often written for the REVIEW. . . ANSTEN ANSTENSEN was joint author with Professor Fife of the article on Ibsen and the American Stage in our recent Ibsen number. . . JULIUS CLAUSEN regularly reviews current Danish books for us. . . JULIUS MORITZEN is editor of the financial and trade notes in the REVIEW.

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ERIK GUSTAF GEIJER

THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

VOLUME XVI

OCTOBER, 1928

NUMBER 10

Erik Gustaf Geijer Swedish Poet and Historian

By JOHN LANDQUIST

ERIK GUSTAF GEIJER was born at Ransäter in Värmland, during the happy reign of Gustav III, in 1783. With Esaias Tegnér he revived the poetic genius and the national spirit of Sweden after the collapse which they suffered in 1809 through the loss of Finland. As professor of history he was furthermore the leading scholar of Uppsala University for three decades. He died in 1847, three years after King Karl XIV Johan and some months after Tegnér. In these three men passed away the foremost representatives of a great epoch, the epoch known as Karl Johan's Period. The common characteristic in the leading spirits of this time was that they experienced the great world convulsions at the beginning of the century and, through this youthful impression, acquired a depth of feeling and a breadth of thought which was foreign to the succeeding generation, growing up as it did in times of peace.

Sweden never passed through a greater change than in and after 1809. That period swept away the old statecraft, the old royal family, and the foundations of the former French culture in Sweden. Everything had to be re-erected. The misfortune of the country did not lie in mere defeat; it included also moral decadence. This appeared in various ways. One might, for example, cite the apathy of the government officials. On his entry into office at that time a man had to pay a fixed sum, often of many thousand rixdollars. An office was therefore on the basis of private property and was regarded as existing mainly for the benefit of the holder. Consequently industry and initiative were at a discount. Officers accustomed to an indolent country life on their estates were disinclined toward war and peril. Popular education was defective. Some of the schools supposedly estab-

lished by the state had no actual existence; only every tenth community had a school. In 1802 there were two hundred and sixty public schools; in 1902, twelve thousand six hundred. Children were instructed in reading and writing by their parents or by itinerant teachers. Another cause of demoralization lay in brandy. The Crown distilleries had been succeeded by household manufacture on payment of a license fee. Archbishop Lindblom's first circular letter to his diocese contained an injunction to the peasants to further this arrangement as, in the words of the letter, "necessary for themselves and useful for their beasts." Poverty and an increase in crime were the consequences of this abuse.

Under these conditions, the salvation and regeneration of Sweden came from the youth. Young men displayed an initiative which wearied their elders. Certain young citizens and officers in Stockholm plotted a revolution. One of them, Hans Järta, as secretary of the Constitutional Committee, drew up the form of government of 1809. A twenty-nine year old lieutenant, Count Mörner, on his own responsibility, made a French marshal the successor to the throne.

A similar revolution took place in the field of culture. Certain young officials and litterateurs, mainly college friends from Värmland, established, in 1811, the Gothic Union. The duty of a "Goth" was self-renunciation, and devotion to the common good. By research in the annals and sagas of the North he was to improve his knowledge of the older days, whose simple virtues the Union wished to restore. Geijer stated the reason for establishing the Union when he said that the fatherland, at this moment when its fate was undecided and its salvation doubtful, sought support in its memories, and that Swedish hearts were more than ever attuned to listen to their half-forgotten ancestors telling of Nordic strength and glory. The foremost members of the society were Geijer, Tegnér, and Per Henrik Ling.

One is accustomed to think that the flowering of literature follows periods of national progress and achievement. Such was the case in ancient Greece, in France under Louis XIV, and in England under Queen Elizabeth. But Swedish poetry was inspired by defeat, and its Golden Age fell in a period of economic decline, after war had oppressed the land. Swedish culture was regenerated by a spirit of defiance. Out of chagrin at defeat came the creation of Swedish gymnastics with Ling, of Swedish historical writing with Geijer, and of Swedish poetry with Geijer, Tegnér and Atterbom. As a mighty reaction against ignominy and decadence rose the powerful wave of spiritual energy which characterized Tegnér and Geijer in their youthful creations.

Geijer asked himself, "Where does the strength of the country still persist?" His answer was, "Partly among the people of the soil, the peasant owners, who are free from the corruption of the

ruling classes; partly among the Swedish historians, who show that we possess a living and honorable past." In his poem *Odalbonden* (The Peasant Proprietor) he described the quiet, exalting power of willing toil, contrasting it with the hollow clamor of war lords and the deceptive glitter of martial glory. Geijer perceived how little is really effected by violent changes; what produces enduring results is work, because its products are inherited from generation to generation. In *Odalbonden* Geijer describes the quiet and constant increment which is the essence of history, an increment that comes, as labor is added to labor, and memory to memory. The peasant is one of the forces of culture:

*Though not allured by honor's name,
My heart well knows its worth.
I harvest not the field of fame,
I reap my own good earth.*

*I love not noise and vain display;
Great deeds are never loud.
Few traces mark the tempest's way
When fades the flaming cloud.*

*Each sickness wails in its degree,
But health needs no such brawl,
And therefore no one speaks of me
Or thinks of me at all.*

*The mighty lords mid shriek and groan
Spread ruin all around;
The silent ploughman and his son
They till the reddened ground.**

Odalbonden was the answer of the wounded and despised Swedish people to Napoleon, the hideous conqueror and manslayer. The peasant in Geijer's poem does not stand out as a separate person, he has no name, but he has a mighty form, beside which even the great lords suddenly appear as small and without hold on actuality, because the peasant represents the community not only in space but in time; he represents the continuous labor of generations. He does not look up to the ambitious men at the head of the community or dwell upon his own inferiority to them in polite expressions, he scorns them. He scorns them quietly without malice. He has not their conception of honor. "Though not allured by honor's name, My heart well knows

* All translations by Charles Wharton Stork.

its worth." He knows that in the last analysis it is he who holds the power.

Geijer also celebrated the past in numerous poems, notably in the words of *Charles XII's March at Narva*, which were sung by the students of Uppsala at the commemoration in 1818:

"Hence, vain thoughts of recent glory!
Pale, ye pleasures transitory!
Shadows of heroic story
Claim the deep night of our song.
Memories of the days departed
Chide and make us heavy-hearted,
Till we find the course they charted
As we darkly wend along!"

This poem, together with Tegnér's contemporary tribute to Charles XII, is the last resounding echo of Sweden's Time of Greatness in the Swedish breast. It contains also the feeling which drove Geijer to delve into Swedish history. He then, through his *History of the Swedish People*, became the greatest of Swedish historians.

But Geijer soon realized that his faculty involved the risk of false idealism through celebrating past virtues which never existed. He discovered that the exuberant Gothic Union had more of show than of reality, and with his instinct for actualities decided that the shades of the early Norsemen had little to do with the work which was beginning in his poverty-stricken land under the peaceful sun of the eighteen-twenties. This thought he embodied in his *March for the Two-hundredth Anniversary of the Death of Gustavus Adolphus*, 1832:

O Fatherland, whose memory
Inspires the youthful heart to praise,
May in our hearts the virtues be
That made thee great in former days.
Too long the grave reminds in vain
Of what thou canst not be again.
Rely not only in the past,
But speak within the young man's breast!
Our fathers bid us by their story
To live as they and die in glory.

He had found that the nation must turn toward a new future.

II

Geijer was a Värmlander. He was the first to bring into Swedish poetry the forest and mountain scenery of Värmland and interpret

the life of its people. Tegnér was a poor parson's son, who was early transplanted from his home region to the university and whose poetry therefore took on a more abstract and ideal character. But Geijer, who came of a well-to-do manufacturing family in Värmland, lived out his youth there, returned thither for his holidays, and always regarded Värmland as his real home district. He therefore became the first home poet, as we might say, in Swedish literature, a precursor of Heidenstam and Fröding. The lines of Heidenstam apply to him:

*"He who, a child, has heard the roar
Of forest winds inherits more
Than youngsters born on streets."*

Geijer in his *Recollections* gives voice to the same sentiment: "All the sap of springtime verdure, all the coolness of the woodland's shade, all the exhilaration of the romping waves—the fragrance of pine boughs, and of flowers, earth scent in the morning air—all of this is present in my remembrance; and town life, indoor life, endless books, all the dust on the highways of learning have not availed to efface it." In the hills of Värmland by the shore of the Klarälvd, Geijer had been brought up to a hardening outdoor life, to sport, dancing, and music. The Klarälvd, which was but a few minutes away from his home, invited him in winter to long skating excursions. He became accordingly an enthusiastic skater and loved this sport all his life. Under his bed was found, after his death, a pair of new skates which he had secretly bought the winter before. In his earlier years he was also a strong swimmer as well as a good dancer. It is related that at the boys' dancing school he appeared in a green homespun jacket with steel buttons—homespun jackets in those days were common both with peasants and gentlefolk—in satin trousers, altered after being used by a previous generation, and in home-knit white woolen stockings. This healthy physical training gave Geijer a well-developed and well-exercised body. Unlike Tegnér in his youth and Atterbom throughout his whole life, he gave no impression of being a learned, absent-minded, or dreamy poet. Geijer was at home in his body and therefore felt himself at home in actualities.

But Geijer's happiest inheritance from his home was the music whose memory sang to him from his childhood. All the family about him seem to have been musically gifted. In his *Recollections* he thanks first of all for his initiation into the art of music his old, beloved, half-deaf aunt, whose affectionate zeal put his fingers on the piano at the age of six, and who was never weary though in the beginning at practice time he often preferred to flee through the window. Later, however, Geijer kept up his music throughout his life. In music he found his refreshment from the toil of learning and the strife of



GEIJER MONUMENT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF UPPSALA

the piano, the expression of a momentary mood, and the words followed later. In music he often sought and found relief during periods of dilemma. Not least, which perhaps is more rare, did politics inspire the composer. Such was the case in the clamor and strife of opinion around him in the Riksdag of 1829, where Geijer was a lively participant and a pugnacious member of the Clerical Estate. This occasion produced the immortal lines called *Music* with their arrangement for singing—

*"Thought, whose hard strife only midnight may see,
Prayeth, O Music, to rest him with thee.
Feeling, oppressed by the day's garish light,
Turneth, O Music, to thee in her flight."*

This was the reaction of genius to the quarrel about the Clerical Estate. One might wish that oftener, as in this case, politics would ascend into music.

politics. In a diary he said he had devoted himself to five things: philosophy, history, oratory, poetry, and music. These he called the five fingers of his hand, none of which he could do without, not even the little finger. By the little finger he doubtless meant music, but the small compositions he created in music are the part of his work which was most widely known and which today speaks more directly to his fellow-men than many of his more pretentious and in their day more striking achievements. He composed music for all the poems of his later years. These are as much tone creations as poetic creations. As a rule they came first as melodies at

But the most remarkable example of how his share in contemporary debate inspired the poet is in the words and music of the poem *On New Year's Day, 1838*. Geijer had long prepared himself in silence for the political apostasy which roused such great excitement at that time. He had been one of the leaders of conservatism in the country. But an exhaustive study of the people's evolution and of political agitations both at home and abroad convinced him that the time was ripe for a new and more liberal course, that such a course was indeed necessary to escape the throes of revolution. His intention was to develop his change in politics and social ideas in a monthly magazine entitled the *Litteraturblad*, the first number of which appeared in February, 1838. He realized in his increasing age that the proclamation of these new opinions would mean new conflicts involving a break with many old friends, that he would be misinterpreted in various quarters, and that solitude would await him in the evening of his life. But no matter how much he pondered, he could not avoid the revolution which his deep conviction as to the needs of the time had produced.

A prelude to what was impending took place on New Year's Day at the dinner of the provincial governor, Kraemer, in Uppsala Castle. Geijer broached some of his new ideas and in particular fell into a hot dispute with his old friend, the composer Lindblad, who was on a visit to Uppsala. Geijer then went home, sat down, and improvised at the piano. On the following morning he conveyed a sheet of music paper with words and music to his brother-in-law, Henrik Lilljebjörn, requesting him to hurry with it to Lindblad. Lindblad was already in the Stockholm stage-coach about to depart, when he read the following poem:

*Lone in his frail bark seaward blowing
The sailor fares on the trackless wave.
O'er him the starry vault is glowing,
Grimly below roars his ocean grave.
"On!" bids the voice of his destiny,
"Here, as in Heaven, God watcheth thee."*

After looking at the song, Lindblad burst into tears and asked Lilljebjörn, as his sole greeting, to tell Geijer what he had seen.

But though, because of his renewed share in the war of politics, the evening of Geijer's life was full of tempest and conflict, so that in this respect it was like a stormy October, he preserved within an undisturbed peace of conscience. This feeling renewed his poetic inspiration, which had almost died out in the busy years when he wrote his *History of the Swedish People*. In this mood the memory of his homeland, the blue mountains of his youth, renewed its life within

him. In 1841 he undertook a journey—his last, as it proved—to his native province. When at the border between Närke and Värmland he could see from the post-chaise the familiar blue ridges, he improvised the music and words of the song, *On a Journey Home*:

*Among the woods my birth was
Mid hills and waters blue,
But flat and bare the earth was
That since has met my view.
Though wheat-land and rye-land
On fertile plains be good,
My soul longs for my land,
For hill and wave and wood.*

The pure air of the woods which Geijer inhaled in the surroundings of his youth and the blue northern mountains which he saw on his expeditions from Ransäter lived on in his soul all his life. They inspired most of his poetry and music. Those mountains allured him and caused him ever to feel himself as a pilgrim toward their blue remoteness. They symbolized for him the eternal promise of the future. In a youthful poem, *A Shepherd Boy's Song*, of 1813, he wrote:

*Out of the distant deepening blue
Visions beckon and songs pursue.
Ye strains of enchantment, O where do ye lead?
On the pathway of hope ye bid me speed,
For man is a wanderer without end;
Who loves the journey, I call him friend.*

When at the age of fifty-five Geijer broke with his former party, and exchanged his comparatively quiet scholarly activity for the daily strife of the political world, the same picture and mood would from time to time recur to his mind. He felt himself yet again a wanderer. In 1839 he wrote an impromptu which he called by this title. This mood of pioneering and adventure, full of confidence as it is, runs as an inner melody through all his active life.

Not the least of Geijer's services in the world of music was the influence he exercised over Jenny Lind. He met her when she was nineteen in Lindblad's home at Stockholm, and was one of the first who perceived her genius; he eagerly urged her not to be satisfied with her youthful successes in Stockholm, but to go to Paris and get further training. As a Christmas present in 1839 he wrote her the poem *Courage and Renunciation*, which contains a renewed injunction to seek the highest she could attain.

*Oh, if from yon celestial fire
One glowing spark hath fallen on thee,
To bid thy kindled soul aspire
As well through pain as ecstasy,
Let it stream up with dauntless joy
To seek again its source of flame.
Thy earthly life it may destroy,
But ah; from heaven, from heaven it came.*

Among the papers which Jenny Lind left behind her is one on which this poem was written, to which she added, "Through these words I was launched out upon the open sea." Geijer's poem might stand as the motto of Jenny Lind's life. Here again, as more than once in his utterances, he was prophetic, and that to a higher degree than he could have imagined. He wrote that if she truly followed the call of her genius, as he enjoined her, it would desolate her life. So it proved. Jenny Lind put such an extraordinary intensity into her operatic creations that at twenty-eight she was already physically broken, and could afterwards appear only in less exhausting concert recitals. Her success in opera after her study in Paris, on which she decided because of Geijer's poem, lasted but six years. But on the other hand it is certain that, but for Geijer and his circle, the youthful Jenny Lind, coming as she did from narrow and obscure circumstances, would have become only an ordinary prima donna, and it is probable that she would never have sought a higher development than her native land could give. Geijer, as she said, launched her out upon the ocean, his ocean, the ocean of the vikings. Creative men not only achieve in themselves, they drive others on to achieve. Jenny Lind's song became the last and loftiest expression of Swedish romanticism, which brought a world to her feet before it ceased.

III

Geijer had been the foremost representative in Sweden of the romantic-conservative or historical school of political philosophy, the school which rose as a reaction against the French Revolution. In the varied fields of moral and political life it had supported the wisdom of tradition as a stabilizing influence in the community. Edmund Burke in his *Reflections on the Revolution* points out the English conception of continuous development as opposed to the abstract and theoretic system which the leaders of the French Revolution, disregarding all historical conditions, endeavored to realize. Geijer in a number of writings had sought to show that the Swedish system of representation, divided into four Estates—nobles, clergy, townsfolk, and peasants—corresponded to the needs of the community and its natural division of labor, whereas the principle of universal suffrage

would split up the population into atoms. With similar arguments he had defended the existing systems of the guilds and other restrictions on free trade. Undoubtedly, in the years after the war and its convulsions, the conception of the historical school had a function to exercise: The need for peace and stability expressed by the people favored in general the point of view of the historical party.

But the population of the cities increased. The well-to-do townsfolk demanded and insisted upon their rights of representation, at the time of the French Revolution in July, 1830. The problem of the proletariat was as a threatening cloud over the horizon of Europe for the first time, because of the intolerable conditions in the English manufacturing district. Geijer followed these movements as they were mirrored in the *Quarterly* and the *Edinburgh Review*.

Sweden at that time had no really developed manufactures, but there was great poverty, especially in the country. At bottom this came from the great increase in population during the eighteen-twenties, an increase which emphasized the great social, cultural, and economic differences between the classes and made the restraints on free trade more and more oppressive. There was as yet no emigration to America. The question of excess population became vital in Sweden for the first time.

The population of Sweden, which in 1820 amounted to two million six hundred thousand, was increased in that decade by native births to the number of three hundred thousand, or over a tenth of its total. This was the greatest increase that had ever occurred in the country. The birth-rate figures for the preceding decade were under a hundred and ninety thousand and for that which followed two hundred and fifty thousand, which latter, though considerably less, were still the second greatest for any decade in Sweden. The increase in Sweden for that period was above the average for the rest of Europe.

Simultaneously the death rate in Sweden became less than ever before. This favorable circumstance has been attributed in no small degree to the successful campaign against small-pox; a contemporary doctor has deduced twenty-five per cent of the increase in population to the conquering of this disease.

One delights in picturing a summer sun beaming on the earlier years of Karl XIV Johan's reign, that time of brilliant parades and popular rejoicing. The meteorologists fortify this representation; Europe has seldom had such warm summers or such good harvests as in the decade of 1820. The good harvests, and the feeling of security and hope which came partly from this and partly from peace and quietude, were undoubtedly the chief causes of the high birth-rate.

The consequence of the increased population was an immense cultivation of new land. In the eighteen-twenties there was an increase in cultivated land of three hundred thousand hectares (a

hectare is about two and a half acres) or a hectare to each child; previously there had been only a fourth of a hectare to each child. "New soil was broken," says a Swedish sociologist of this time, "homes were established and divided up, extra cottages were built and tenant structures were run up alongside of the manor houses—that was the sum of Sweden's economic life at this time. Agriculture was the destiny of the young, and it was taken up with lively enthusiasm."

It was therefore no accident that Geijer's change to radical liberalism took place in 1838. Just at this time the children born about 1820 began to come out into life and demand their place in the community. Of what sort were these youthful bands, and what was to be done with them? They were deficient in education. About half the communities of the kingdom were still without schools. The question of popular education now became even more pressing. Thus was enacted the law of 1842, which decreed there should be at least one school in every community of the realm, thereby laying the foundation of modern popular education in Sweden. But equally important was the question: What were these excessive throngs to do? Sweden had now its first experience of the problem of unemployment through the masses of beggars and vagabonds which began at this time to roam about the country. These were mainly recruited from the superfluous and hungry members of tenant and village homes. Business and manufactures at that time were restricted occupations, and trades were under the control of the guilds. Free trade therefore became a necessary reform.

Geijer perceived that the increased population had no room in the old communities, but that place must be made for them, and in such a way that the new elements would grow up to be solid and responsible citizens. In numerous articles he advocated an expansion of the school system, the introduction of free trade, and the replacement of the old representation of Estates by a Riksdag based on the principle of universal suffrage, which he alone among the men of his time advocated in Sweden. He did not fear the theory of Malthus about increasing population. "In this increase," he declared, "lies the secret of developing the earth and humanity."

In his last writings Geijer gave a survey of actual conditions in his country. He foresaw great conflicts between labor and capital. With poetic vision he called the proletariat the vagabonds of the earth, a picture in which through his imagination the form of the Swedish vagabond was combined with that of the "sweated" English industrial worker. In 1838 he proclaimed that the danger to society would come, not from the heights, but from the depths. The opposition between capital and the growing mass of the proletariat, he said, was the great problem of the future in Europe. "Whether this crisis in the history of European civilization is to be settled by the sword

and culture condemned to follow other paths, or whether Europe can decide it peaceably, is the great problem set before the future. The latter solution seems possible in only one way; through a new popular education, more comprehensive both in height and in depth."

Geijer's profound historical training, his thorough grasp of contemporary social movements, and his gift of poetic foresight form an unusual combination, so that in his last writings there is a prophetic quality very striking to a reader of today. In this connection it may also be noted that as early as 1817, in his introductory lecture as professor on "The World Power of Europe," he foresaw the mighty growth of the United States, and declared it to be the greatest misfortune of Europe that "pressed on one side by America and on the other by Asia"—he counted Russia as Asiatic—"she is cultivating on her own soil the richest harvest of discord."

IV

What gave Geijer his central position in the Swedish culture of his day, and contributed most to the versatile masculine character of his personality, was his ability to comprehend and evaluate both the achievements of the past and the forces of the present by which the future must needs be shaped. It has been observed that historians incline to be conservative, but Geijer was not of this class. He did not share the opinion of historians and philosophers of his day, when they considered the development of the world's intelligence concluded in the then existing conditions. It was one of his special advantages in this quality of historian to have cultivated his intuition by perceiving that the new tends to diverge sharply from the old in every age. He thus realized the mighty power of the new as it made its way in any given period, and divined the future that loomed before the great active leaders of the world. Above all, he valued in history the men who were animated by a sense of the future. He said of the Swedish king Charles IX, referring to his policies, "In his soul, more perhaps than in that of any of his contemporaries, labored the burning future which broke out in the Thirty Years' War." Of Gustavus Adolphus he spoke the inspiring words, "There is a *distance* in all his life which can be more easily felt than described. It is that boundless survey over the world which is innate in all conquerors. Like all of his kind he was not astonished at his own fortune, no matter how surprising it might seem. His deep faith in it shines forth in all his actions."

Geijer had seen in history not only the record of the old, but also the force of the new, of the upheavals which the increase of human population and agriculture bring with them. He did not fear change. With his sense for actualities, and his open energetic soul which loved human achievement in all its phases, he had taught himself to recognize the good even in new forms. "Nothing," he proclaimed, "is more

wonderful than to see, in the midst of all the destruction that history records, the inexhaustibility of the good, which always reappears in new and unexpected forms."

The convulsions of Napoleon's time contributed to the construction of a great and rich spiritual movement in Europe, the Romantic Epoch. The reaction roused an interest in tradition, inspired the great 19th century historical writing, and in many countries of Europe, in Sweden among the rest, created also a new national poetry. One sees hardly any corresponding activity in the cultural life of our time and its commotions; again history proceeds by other paths. Geijer was one of the titans in the morning of the last century, to whom philosophy and war gave a breadth and glow of soul; and who, as the panorama of the nations unfolded before their gaze, consecrated themselves to play their part in the life of humanity.

Hymn

By ADAM OEHLENSCHLÄGER

Translated from the Danish by ROBERT HILLYER

TEACH me, O wood, how gladly fade
Thy gold leaves in the autumn glade,
A better spring forecasting;
Where green and glorious shall stand
My tree, its roots deep in the land
Of summer everlasting.

Teach me, O wandering bird, to swing
Far outward on untroubled wing
Toward shores unknown to mortals;
When winter binds my world in ice
Then shall eternal Paradise
Fling wide for me its portals.

Teach me, O butterfly, to free
My soul from all that fetters me,
All earthly bonds to sever;
The worm that crawls across the mould
Shall mount on gossamers of gold
In airy flight for ever.

O Thou who smilest from the cloud,
Jesus, to whom all heads are bowed,
Teach me to master sorrow;
The hopeful green points out the way
Good Friday was a bitter day,
But fair is Easter morrow.

The Tragedy of Finn Malmgren

By NABOTH HEDIN

THOUGH the exact circumstances of Dr. Finn Malmgren's death on the polar ice are not yet clear, all details so far revealed indicate that he died heroically and that his name will be remembered with those of his countrymen, S. A. Andrée, Karl Fraenckel, and Nils Strindberg, who were lost in 1897 on the first air trip ever taken to the North Pole. Other names that come inevitably to mind in the same connection are those of Thorild Wulff, another Swedish scientist, who perished during the Knud Rasmussen expedition to the north coast of Greenland in 1917, and Captain Oates of the Scott expedition to the South Pole. The disappearance of Roald Amundsen and his French companions is even more dramatic, and they likewise made the great sacrifice for others.

With the death of Dr. Finn Adolf Erik Johan Malmgren, to give his full name, Sweden lost one of her most promising younger scientists. Thanks to his experiences with the Maud and Norge expeditions, he was credited in Swedish university circles at the age of 33 with knowing more about the polar ice and life in the Arctic generally than any other living Swede. It was his eagerness to learn more that caused him to abandon a career of sure promotion at home for the risks of another air trip with General Nobile.

Dr. Malmgren was born February 9, 1895, in Göteborg, where his father, Adolf Malmgren, was a postal official. Successive promotions caused the family to move first to Sundsvall and then to Stockholm, in which cities the son had his preliminary schooling. His examination for matriculation at the university he passed in 1912 at the age of seventeen at the Norra Real school of Stockholm, and thereupon enrolled at the University of Uppsala, where he specialized in the natural sciences.

Even while a schoolboy in Stockholm, he had devoted himself to



FINN MALMGREN

this subject, and was elected president of the Natural Science Society at the Norra Real. His first university degree, that of *filosofie kandidat*, he passed in 1916, and the following year he left Uppsala to become an assistant to Professor Axel Hamberg at his Geophysical Institute at Pärtejåkko, in the north of Swedish Lapland, where he spent the greater part of the winter 1917-1918.

This was his first experience with life in the Arctic, and it came near ending fatally. The observatory was located on the top of a mountain 1800 meters high and several days walking from Pärk, the nearest settlement, and at one time, through the negligence of a carrier in the village, the food supplies gave out. There were only two men at the station, a Dr. Hovling and Malmgren. The two drew lots as to who should undertake the journey to the village. The task fell to Malmgren, who at once went to his room to prepare himself for the trip, but when he came out he found that his friend had already gone. For five days Malmgren waited without food and then, in spite of his weakened condition, started out himself.

Before he reached his goal, his strength gave out, and while waiting for death or rescue in a snowdrift, he wrote on a piece of paper a cheerful message to those who might find him, expecting it to be taken out of his dead hand. He was rescued, however, in the nick of time, while his colleague was lost. Dr. Hovling had arrived safely at the village, but on his way back, loaded with supplies, he had been overtaken by a snowstorm, and, sitting down to rest, he had apparently not been able to rise.

The next year Malmgren was back at Uppsala where he became an assistant at the Meteorological Institute under Professor Åkerblom, while at the same time preparing for his next degree, that of *filosofie magister*, which he took in 1919. Instead of continuing his studies for the next degree, that of Ph. D., he again left Uppsala in 1921 to become an assistant to Professor Otto Petterson at the Hydrographic at Bornö on the Swedish west coast. At this time the co-operation between Swedish and Norwegian research workers in oceanography and allied sciences had become very close, so that when Captain Amundsen planned the second Maud expedition, he was informed that in Finn Malmgren Sweden had a rising star in the sphere of meteorology. With Professor "H. U." or Otto Sverdrup as his scientific leader, Malmgren was invited to come to the American west coast early in 1922, and in May the Maud started its return trip "North of Man" to be gone three years, or until October, 1925.

Of Malmgren's scientific work during this trip as well as his general good fellowship and adjustment to the confined life in the Arctic, all his colleagues speak in the highest terms. In *Morgenbladet* of Oslo, Professor Otto Sverdrup writes: "He was so full of energy and so brilliant that one can hardly imagine that he has now met

death up there in the northern ice. On board the *Maud*, where he was along the last three years, he won everybody's heart with his manners. Those he came in contact with at home will also remember him for his strong traits of character. As a scientist, his forte was his wealth of new ideas. He had some of the most valuable characteristics for a natural scientist, namely imagination and power of associating ideas. He had a decided gift for seeing the connection between physical phenomena and a vital interest in their practical use. Besides that he was a capable experimentalist. Through his tragic death his country has lost a capable scientist and his friends a good comrade and faithful associate."

After his return from the *Maud* expedition, he set about to classify his materials, but the next spring, that of 1926, he was again invited by Roald Amundsen to accompany him on his next polar trip, the flight with the *Norge*. On this expedition he served as the official meteorologist, or weather expert. It was on this trip that he was nicknamed "The Royal North Wind," and all participants agree that he was the most popular man on board, a favorite of both Amundsen and Nobile.

On his return to Norway, Captain Amundsen said at a banquet in Bergen, July 13, 1926: "When we got into the fog it was so heavy that we did not know whether to fly above it or keep lower down. We then asked Malmgren at what altitude to fly in order to get the least possible ice formation, and we have him to thank for our success in escaping this danger." Lieutenant Riiser-Larsen, the second in command, ended his remarks on the same occasion with these words: "Had we not had such a capable meteorologist as Malmgren, it is doubtful if we should have been sitting here tonight."

In his book about the expedition, Riiser-Larsen further wrote: "One after the other of the participants pass before me now that it is over. There we have Malmgren, the Swedish member, and unquestionably its most popular man. During three long years he had been up there aboard the *Maud*. He was the best meteorologist we could get. After such a strain it would have been natural for him to think of himself and to take a little rest. But that was not Malmgren's way. He agreed at once to come, and then put his whole interest in the preparations. And not for nothing was he Bellman's countryman. He was always ready for fun, and if it is true that a good laugh prolongs life, then, thanks to Malmgren, I shall live to be very, very old."

After his return to Sweden, Malmgren made a long lecture trip through Sweden. He also found time to prepare three scientific publications based on his observations in the polar regions. In the spring of 1927 he became *filosofie licentiat* at the University of Uppsala, and last fall he won the doctor's degree with a disputation on the

composition of the polar ice. At the same time he was appointed an instructor in the University. His fellow students then honored him with an election to first curator at the Västmanland-Dala "nation," or student club, and at the celebration of the 750th anniversary of the University itself last fall, he was chosen to respond to the banquet toast to the ladies—a task of which he acquitted himself well.

With an ultimate professorship at a Swedish university in certain view, he would have seemed justified in staying at home and working out his observations further, but when General Nobile extended to him an invitation to join also the Italia expedition, the only Scandinavian thus selected, he once more accepted. In journalistic fashion it might be said that it was "the lure of the North" that drew him; but those who knew him best attribute his acceptance partly to his sense of obligation as a servant of science, and partly to his desire to earn an extra income so as to be able to marry. The pay of a Swedish university instructor is not large, and since his father died he had been the principal support of his mother, who lives at Äppelviken near Stockholm.

His fiancée is the daughter of Professor Otto Nordenskjöld of the Göteborg University, herself at the age of twenty-two a student of medicine at the University of Uppsala. When the Italia was known to be wrecked, she returned home for consolation—her father being also an eminent Arctic explorer—only to be informed on the way that he had been run over by an autobus and so severely injured that he soon died—truly a tragic situation for her.

As to Malmgren's own plans for the future, his Swedish fellow meteorologist, Dr. Anders Ångström, head of the Stockholm Meteorological Institute, writes in *Göteborgs Handels och Sjöfarts Tidning*, as follows: "When I now recall our last discussion, its main lines stand out clearly before me. Malmgren emphasized directly and indirectly, the importance of personal experience in all scientific research. And familiarity with the problems presented by the Arctic regions can be won only by personal observation on the spot. Malmgren undertook this task with great interest and open eyes. To him this expedition was surely a step toward the better prepared scientific expedition which he hoped some day to be able to undertake with his own problems solely in mind."

The circumstances of Dr. Malmgren's death are still too uncertain and too controversial for recital at this time. I will limit myself to a quotation from one of the articles written after his return home by Professor Franz Behounek of Prague, the only other non-Italian participant in the Italia expedition. The two had previously collaborated in the preparation of a monograph on "Atmospheric Electrical Conductivity in the North Pole Region," published in the *Herald Tribune* of New York.

"Dr. Finn Malmgren, the tragic figure of the expedition, was a gentleman in the full sense of the word, in the class of Scott, Franklin, and Delong, who will always be remembered not only by their own nations but also by the world as martyrs of science.

"I had no idea I would have to write these words when I met him the first time more than two years ago in King's Bay, at the time of Commander Richard E. Byrd's start. A horrible irony of fate willed that the bravest of us all during our life in the polar region, the only one who could look back to several years' existence under the difficult conditions of this raw district, should be the only one of nine persons who survived the Italia catastrophe to die.

"I see him before me as he left us in the dim light of the white polar night of May 30, miserable, crippled, loaded down with a knapsack of provisions, already beginning to sink, but with unconquerable will, and I will always hear his last words when he answered in German my question as to whether he believed he could go that way—'Yes, I believe I can manage.'

"How often have I reproached myself since his departure for not urging him more strongly at least to wait until his injuries healed. But I knew only too well that with a person of his will this, too, would have been vain. He did not go to save himself, but because he was convinced that the march to the mainland was the only possible hope of rescue for the entire expedition.

"There were many who doubted the statements of Captain Zappi about Malmgren's self-sacrifice, and saw in them only the excuse for deserting a comrade made up by Zappi. I can say only this—if any one was capable of the noble action described by Zappi, it could be only Malmgren, a man of unconquerable will, noble deeds, and unusual moral strength.

"Not only can the Swedish nation be proud that such a man came from it, but the whole world must realize from the tragic end of this man that in these times of egotism, materialism, and petty deeds there still exist people who are able to give their lives for the rescue of others—deliberately and under the terrible conditions which accompanied Malmgren's death."



Sailing the Seven Seas

By JULIUS MORITZEN

IF IMAGINATION and romance have their share in traffic and trade, the history of the United Steamship Company of Copenhagen is a signal example of what these factors, added to initiative and shrewd foresight, can achieve in the development of a world-spanning business.

More than six decades have passed since C. F. Tietgen first conceived the idea of extending Danish shipping to the Seven Seas. Tietgen was a son of Odense, the ancient town that was the birthplace also of Hans Christian Andersen; and when we admire the play of

fancy in the work of the world's greatest story-teller, we must concede to the man of business, too, his share of imagination, though of a different order. The undertaking he launched seemed at that time almost fantastic. To-day the Maltese cross, emblem of the United Steamship Company, in which the Scandinavian-American Line is the part best known to the American travelling public, flies in the harbors of the North, the South, the East, and the West.

Of course Denmark even before his time had not been without important maritime representation, but it was Tietgen who saw the possibilities of a great combine which should inspire confidence by its very size, and which by shifting

its tonnage from one line to another as need arose should be able to avoid dull seasons.

The moment was in some respects opportune. About the middle of the nineteenth century the superiority of steamships over sailing vessels had been definitely established. At the same time iron ships were to a great extent supplanting the old wooden bottoms. These two innovations made for speed and safety, and promoted the development of sea traffic to an extent never before dreamed of.

The economic condition of Denmark at the time

was not one to encourage a great enterprise, except in so far as the gravity of the situation called upon a man of courage to do his utmost. It was after the war of 1864 which had cost Denmark its southern province and left the country in a state of depression. Tietgen labored to instill fresh courage into the hearts of his countrymen, and called on others to assist him in building up the trade of Denmark on land and sea.

Only a little more than two years after the war, on December 11, 1866, the United Steamship Company was formed with C. F. Tietgen, C. A. Erichsen, and C. A. Broberg as directors. On January 1, 1927, operations began by putting



C. F. TIETGEN



HEADQUARTERS IN COPENHAGEN

nine vessels into the foreign service. It is a far cry from these to the 114 sea-going vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 300,000, now flying the flag of the company in every part of the world.

It was the foreign trade, the development of shipping on a large scale between Denmark and foreign lands, that appealed to Tietgen. At a meeting of the board of directors he was once asked which branch of the service interested him most, and he replied without hesitation, "The foreign, for that sets one's imagination working. It is like a child which sometimes gives great joy and sometimes great sorrow, but is never dull. So far it has given only joy, and I hope it will continue, so that we shall be able better and better to show the world what Denmark can do."

In the domestic trade he had only to strengthen and consolidate the facilities already existing. But Russia, England, North and South America—these were fields that beckoned to a man with courage and initiative! Copenhagen is the natural link between the countries of the

West and those bordering the Baltic. In the early days of the United Steamship Company, Russia was being opened up as never before. Omnipotent Czars built one railroad after another, connecting the interior with the seaports. At the same time a more liberal policy favored the development of foreign trade; Russia's wealth of natural products was for the first time being made available to the outside world, and a market was opened to Western manufacturers. Here was an opportunity for a company which had for its motto, in the words of Tietgen, "to see where the door to the future is, to find the key, and unlock the door." The "key" in this case proved to be Königsberg, and as early as 1868 the United Steamship Company, in combination with an already existing British line, established the route connecting Königsberg with British, Belgian, and French ports. The part played by the United Steamship Company in opening Russia is one of the most interesting chapters in its history.

In the beginning of the eighties a de-



THE POINT OF DEPARTURE IN HOBOKEN

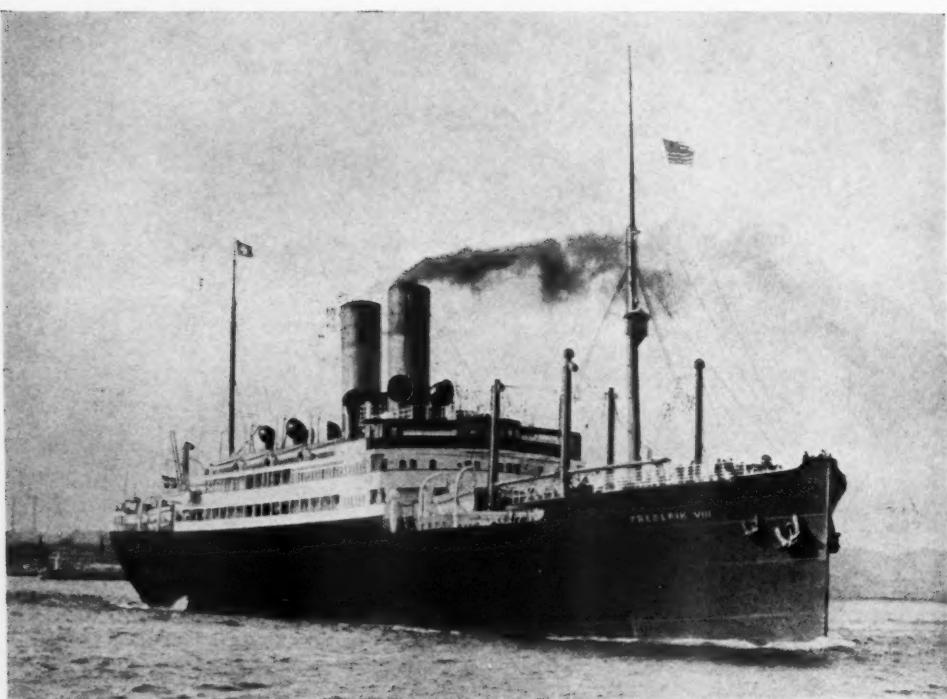
pression made itself felt in shipping all over the world. The United Steamship Company felt the need for developing new routes and tapping new sources of income. The opportunity came with the phenomenal growth of farming for export which demanded rapid and efficient service to customers across the sea, particularly to England. This service the United Steamship Company could render, and so became an important factor in the upbuilding of Denmark's agricultural industry. Live cattle and hogs were carried across the North Sea in its steamers, and as the co-operative slaughter-houses and creameries sprang up in Denmark, the export took the form of bacon, butter, and eggs. The first half of the eighties were largely taken up with strengthening and consolidating the routes on England. Of more recent date is the Esbjerg-Parkeston line which includes fine passenger steamers as well as steamers for the transportation of freight.

At the same time as the English trade

was developed, the company sent its steamers into more and more of the world's harbors. Not only the Baltic and the North Sea, but the Mediterranean and the Black Sea came within the network of its lines. Regular sailings were established on Norway and Finland. More recently Iceland has been included.

The opening of the Free Port in Copenhagen in 1894 proved of immense importance to all commercial and shipping interests, and did much to divert transit trade from German cities to the city on the Sound. A new route was opened between Copenhagen and New Orleans, the homebound ships carrying cottonseed cakes to be used as fodder for the Danish cow.

The entrance of the United Steamship Company as a carrier of passengers between Denmark and the United States had been preceded by the old Thingvalla Company, and it was not until 1898 that an agreement was entered into with that company for taking over its boats,



FREDERIK VIII, PLYING BETWEEN NEW YORK AND COPENHAGEN

Hekla, Norge, Island, and Thingvalla. That same year the route was started by the owners under the name of the Scandinavian-American Line. New large and well equipped boats were added. At present the Company is planning the innovation of a new big and thoroughly modern motorship to be used in the passenger service between New York and Copenhagen.

The part which the Scandinavian-American line has played in the affairs of the parent company is very large, and though the American quota law, limiting immigration, has had its effect in reducing the west bound passenger traffic, this reduction has been in part offset by sailings on Canada with Halifax the port of call. Concurrently with the developments on the North American continent, a corresponding extension has taken place in the traffic on South America with regular sailings to Argentina

and Brazil on that continent.

The World War for a time interrupted neutral maritime transportation, but since the establishment of peace new vigor has marked the activity of the United Steamship Company. As we view its development in retrospect, it seems like the fulfillment of a dream. Not for nothing did the citizens of Odense honor its son, who had brought such success to this all-Danish enterprise, by erecting his statue in the "King's Garden" in his native city. Near it stands the bronze statue of Hans Christian Andersen, both monuments testifying to the fact that prophets are sometimes honored in their own country.

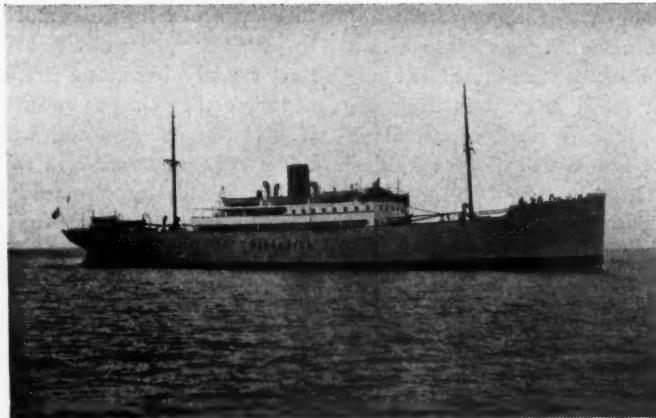
While the men now in charge of the company's affairs, with the energetic shipping man A. O. Andersen as director, look forward to still further extension of routes, the ideals and aims of the founder, C. F. Tietgen, are before their

eyes as an inspiration to ever greater achievements.

There is a vast difference between the modest home of the United Steamship Company during the first years of its existence, in Bredgade, Copenhagen, and its present sumptuous quarters in Kvaesthusgade, where the company owns large property. In addition there is the block on Kongens Nytorv in which the passenger departments are housed. The company also owns its building in Oslo, while in New York it occupies the building in Whitehall Street where the spacious of-

fices of the Scandinavian-American line are located.

When once the economic history of Denmark is written in its entirety, a place of commanding importance must be given to C. F. Tietgen and the men who were associated with him. Future generations can not fail to value their work as a conspicuous example of what the little country between the Baltic and the North Sea could accomplish when put to the test. It is achievements such as these that give Denmark the right to take its place in the family of nations.



THE PARKESTON OF THE DENMARK-ENGLAND ROUTE



A New Trend in Ibsen Biography

By ANSTEN ANSTENSEN

AMONG the towering personalities of the nineteenth century to whose lives future generations will return with ever fresh interest in their effort to comprehend that stupendous epoch, Henrik Ibsen will always hold a unique place. None was in a fuller measure than he a child of his age and an embodiment of its problems. And none more violently and completely broke the fetters of that age, to propagate spiritual values that outlast all ages. This he did, and could do, only because he was a poet, following the divine urge within. It has been said of Goethe that his most beautiful poem is the life he lived. Concerning Ibsen, men have yet to learn that his life is his profoundest, noblest, truest poem.

Until recently this has been a much disputed question. People were long wont to regard his works as cold brain products with no roots in genuine emotional living. With this view came, very naturally, the charge of poetic insincerity. Meanwhile, however, time has afforded a truer perspective and patient research a more accurate knowledge of his enigmatical personality and the facts connected with it. The "revolutionary" movements with which his name was

linked, obscuring his motives and distorting his views during his lifetime, are now rapidly becoming history. And—it is very comforting to know this—history, if given sufficient time, will in the end bring common sense and calm judgment, and as far as it is humanly possible, justice, to the settlement of all disputes. History had to do her work before biography could do full justice to the life of Henrik Ibsen. One need not be a prophet, therefore, in order to proclaim that the centenary of Ibsen's birth is likely to mark the termination of the apologetic and controversial period of his historical renown—save, perhaps, for the echoing protestations of a few lingering die-hards who prize consistency at all costs. By dint of her very nature, History is bound to give us in due time a true Ibsen biography. For she is, in the phrase of Carlyle, but the essence of innumerable biographies.

It was this thought which first came to me upon learning that the eminent historian of the University of Oslo, Professor Halvdan Koht, had written a new life of Ibsen.* Of all men living there is perhaps none better fitted for this task. And a splendid task it is—to write the biography of a great man. More than a hundred years ago Goethe postulated what he considered the chief task of bi-

*) Halvdan Koht: *Henrik Ibsen. Eit Diktarliv. Fyrste bolken: Trong og trengsle—1828-1866*. Oslo: Aschehoug & Co., 1928.

ography. His definition would, if it were followed more closely, deliver us from a good deal that is fantastic and slipshod in this highly important field. For the sake of clearness it may be permissible to paraphrase

the original in terms of modern criticism as follows:

(1) to picture the individual in his particular milieu; (2) to point out in how far this milieu withstood, and in how far it favored his individual aspirations (3) to show how he, out of this milieu and his struggle with it, formulated his view of the world and of man; (4) and finally, how he, if he is an artist, a poet, or writer, reflects this view in his works.

I cite this

in order to illustrate what is meant by Professor Koht's peculiar fitness. His chief qualification on the first point is the fact that he is a historian. He knows the milieu, having done extensive research in this field himself, and having had an exceptional opportunity to benefit by the fruitful research of others. Thanks to this research we are now able to comprehend infinitely better those decades of Norwegian history which nur-

tured the genius of Henrik Ibsen—the forties, fifties, and sixties. To the second and third, he brings an intimate knowledge of the poet and all who stood near him, gained through his work of edit-

ing those documents which more than any other reveal a writer's self—his letters and remains. To the fourth point, as indeed to all of them, he brings the scholarly thoroughness, keen insight, and critical judgment of experience. For he is the author of incisive treatises on several great men, notably Bismarck, Johan Sverdrup, and Henrik Wergeland.

Before the present, two lives of Ibsen had appeared.

The first is by

Henrik Jæger, the wellknown literary critic of Norway, and was published on the occasion of the poet's sixtieth birthday. Aside from its incompleteness, it suffers from lack of perspective, inability to discuss openly a contemporary personage, and from the rather doctrinaire attitude of its author. The second, by the English critic and late librarian of the House of Lords, Edmund Gosse, is complete but rather sketchy and shallow, and quite as



HENRIK IBSEN
Painting by Hans Heyerdahl



Photograph by Wardenær

TORCH LIGHT PROCESSION OF STUDENTS IN FRONT OF THE NATIONAL THEATER IN OSLO ON THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF IBSEN'S BIRTH

doctrinaire as that of Jæger. Another book in English, that of Mr. Moses, is little more than a compilation of previously available information and opinions. Much more profound, but specialized literary criticisms rather than biographies, are the works by Woerner, Collin, Reich, Gran, Heller, and others.

Professor Koht's book is an answer to an urgent need. The first volume, covering the period 1828-1866, is now available. The second volume will be off the press some time this fall, according to an announcement from the publishers. The perusal of the first volume was a keen pleasure, which I am sure all persons able to read Norwegian will share. Undoubtedly it will very soon appear in German translation and, let us hope, in English. It deserves to be read by all who know the works of the master.

The opening chapter is truly inspired. It is written by a true historian—a seer, not a mere onlooker—in one of those rare moments when the spirit shakes off the bonds of the present and rises to view

existence in the light of eternity. Its clear-sightedness indicates that Ibsen criticism has now come to a turning point, from whence the apologetic and controversial era is to be followed by an era of poetic appreciation. Lack of space only prevents me from quoting the entire chapter. I attempt to render it in part in an English colored by the racy, terse sentences of the original landsmaal.

"Henrik Ibsen was a poet.

"That seems a matter of course. It may be useful, however, yea even needful, to establish this firmly once and for all, from the very outset. There are altogether too many who have wanted to make him a thinker or philosopher, a social critic or reformer. But it was poet he was, and wanted to be. Not only poet first and foremost, but right through and in all things a poet.

"Once he gathered into one single word what it means to be a poet. He said this to a young man who himself dreamed of being one: To be a poet, is to see.

" . . . That which made him a poet, was the overpowering urge within him to recast into visible pictures that which lived in his brain. Whatever struck him forcibly enough to remain there—and whatever of persistent thought it set afire—that he simply had to extricate and reshape into living creations—he could not help himself."

The author then goes on to show that the most active stimuli which thus entered Ibsen's sensitive soul were those which kindled his wrath. And it was sinning against his great ethical precepts that fired this wrath to the boiling point.

" . . . It was an ethical wrath which set him afire. Not that he presented specific moral commandments which he demanded that men should obey. He had no specifically formulated moral philosophy. He did have, however, one single great peremptory ethical ideal: he wanted people to be true to themselves and whole-souled in all their deeds—ever and in all

things giving themselves fully and wholly, and drawing the consequence of thought and desire to the very end. What angered him particularly was the sham, the lie, the compromise, in word and deed. Such things seemed to him so pitifully wretched; but pity them he could not.

"His morality was, in its essence, a religion. It was a commandment set before men by higher powers, which they must obey. These powers, who hold sway over human life and will, he called God. And we may be certain that if he did have an image of a personal God, it must have been that of a stern Jehovah, who mercilessly throws aside all sham and rubbish. Living within himself there was an unbending demand to accept life in full seriousness, and the greatest thing to him was to be true to one's calling in life. The religious in this was precisely the belief that each one of us is called to something here on earth. This demand,



Photograph by Wardenær

IBSEN'S GRAVE IN OSLO DECORATED ON THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS BIRTH

however, addressed itself to practical living, and therefore became ethical.

"A poet with such a temperament could do naught but arouse controversy by his poetic production. It must ever be borne in mind, however, that he wrote poetic works, and not text books on morals or anything else. The intent of his writing was not to solve the riddle of life for men. If any one demanded that of him, he refused outright:

"I question rather; I'm not called to answer."

"What he wanted—and this constituted at the same time his craving, his power, and his calling—was to let the responsibility of living rise up before men in vivid pictures. He had to and he wanted to converge his wrath, his craving, and his visions, in human beings of his own creation, human beings who fought, or who failed. Out of life he took them, and he created for them a new life.

"To him this constituted at the same time the creative work of a poet, and the task of living."

The thought which pulsates through every line of this chapter is that Henrik Ibsen was—not poet and moralist (or any other kind of *ist*) not more or less of one than of the other—but an ethically inspired poet, fired by the highest and purest ethical idealism. What a far cry this from the reception first accorded his *Ghosts!* It is the work of history. This then is the outstanding merit of the present biographer: that he caught the vision, moulded it into that incomparable chapter of less than five pages, and placed it at the beginning of his work. He has taken up the stone which so many builders before him had rejected, and put it at the head of the corner. Resting securely on this, the Ibsen temple of the future will be reared.

Having gained this point, the author starts his narrative. Now we are ready to follow and comprehend his present-

ment and his interpretation of 'much that is old and not a little that is new. Through it all the reader senses an ever assuring authenticity and, what is even more important, an absolute historicity. The facts are presented carefully, and the inferences are drawn with the greatest caution and conservatism. When, for example, the author has shown us the absurdity of ascribing the various characteristics of Henrik Ibsen, as well as his estrangement from family and country and his cosmopolitanism, to the presence of some remote German, Danish, and Scotch ancestors, as did Jæger and all his followers, it might have been tempting for a compatriot of the poet to turn the heredity argument into a case for nationalistic claims. This Professor Kohl carefully avoids. It is to the bourgeois circles of Norwegian towns that we must turn when seeking the roots of his character—to his Skien and Grimstad years.

Of the latter in particular the author gives us a vivid and intimate picture. We feel the struggle and the yearning of the hemmed-in apothecary's apprentice. Here is also for the first time made public mention of a little known circumstance in Ibsen's life. At the age of eighteen he had an illegitimate child with a domestic servant ten years his senior. That the squalor of such a relation must have seared him in his inmost soul, when he became of sufficient age to fully comprehend it, was inevitable. From his writings we have ample proof that he was doing penance in his heart for years after he had satisfied the law by paying for the upbringing of the child during a period of fourteen years. A wealth of new meaning may now be read into Peer Gynt's passionate desire to "wash himself clean in the bath of the keenest winds," and to make himself "pure of soul"; and even more so, into the scene where the Green-Clad One and her brat come to him at the moment when he is

going in to Solveig, making him feel "befouled and disgraced."

Of the many other instances where new material opens hitherto unknown vistas in the life of the poet, I choose only one—which after a fashion is another case of poetic justice: the place which the author gives to Fru Susannah Ibsen. Hitherto biographers have credited her with little influence on the productions of her husband, at most with the inspiration for Eline in *Lady Inger at Östraat*. Professor Koht, on the other hand, tells us that she was his Valkyrie who in a large measure opened the sagas to him and inspired him with a Hjördis and a Svanhild. He also relates a number of droll and intimate incidents to show that their marriage was a real "love match." In a teasing mood Ibsen had

given her the pet name *min kat*—in English, I suppose, "my kitty" or "my pussy"—and he used to write verses to her, using that name. These they called *kattedigt*. When his selected poems had been published in 1871, thirteen years after their marriage, she asked whether any *kattedigt* had been included. He told her to look for it, but that she must read the title backwards. What she found was the beautiful poem *Tak* (*Thanks*), which she previously had not known.

Running parallel with the narrative thread is a wealth of highly illuminating comment on the works, too varied and specific to be included here. These and many other questions of vital interest may also be discussed more profitably after the second volume has appeared, and the work may be viewed as a whole.



The Power of Memory

By HENRIK IBSEN

Translated by FYDELL EDMUND GARRETT

*D*O YOU know how a trainer teaches
his bear
A lesson time can never impair?

*In a brewer's copper he ties him tight,
And under it sets the fire alight.*

*Then comes the lesson; without a word
he
Plays "The Joy of Life" on a hurdy-
gurdy.*

*The bear, half-dافت as the heat advances,
Finds he cannot stand, so perforce he
dances.*

That tune henceforth, if you but begin to

*him
Straight enters a dancing-devil into him.*

*I, too, had once a taste of the copper,
With orchestra and a fire, all proper,*

*And burned a trifle more than my fin-
gers;
Still lively the recollection lingers.*

*So let of that day but an echo sound,
On a glowing grid I seem to be bound;*

*As the quick of the nail to a stab must
answer,
I find my verse-feet and straight turn
dancer.*

A Review of Recent Danish Books

By JULIUS CLAUSEN

THE tendency of to-day is centrifugal. Perhaps the radio is already on the decline in the United States, but in Denmark it is still flourishing. A radio for every home, is the slogan, and there are probably nearly as many of these instruments in Denmark as there are bicycles, and that is not a few. People will rather listen than read, and as the radio brings news right into the home about every other hour, newspapers will soon be superfluous. It seems to be less of an effort for the brain to apply itself to listening than to seeing, and the results can already be noticed. The present day will hardly be favorable to books. Our largest publishers, Gyldendal, are preparing a complete edition of "Denmark's National Literature," which they are planning to sell at a fabulously low price, and it remains to be seen whether the Danes prefer to have their literary treasures recited in extract over the radio or to acquire them in their entirety by reading. However, competition between the book and the radio is prevalent.

While the radio presses into its service a host of young musicians, actors of varied quality, and a few professional lecturers of educational value, times are difficult for authors and painters—they do not thrive under the present conditions. The nature of our literature seems to have changed entirely, being either purely entertaining fiction or technical and scientific studies. There are, however, still a few exceptions which will be reviewed briefly, but it must be remembered that we are not dealing with authors whose books appear in editions of many thousands.

Emil Bönnelycke, an alert and modern young author, has tried to sound the pulse of the time. There is in his sub-

ject as well as in his style a modernism which is perhaps more American than Danish. He has recently published a large collection of short stories dealing entirely with locomotive engineers and their adventures in the night. It should be remembered that the author's father was a locomotive engineer, and that the boy with youthful curiosity studied the subject thoroughly. While the book is fascinating enough, this kind of "scientific fiction" is rather one-sided.

Of a technical nature is also *The Diary of a Factory* written by H. Daastrup, a brewery worker. The book is without embellishment in style and without conscious art, but its interest lies in the historical description of Danish labor in the last generation. Daastrup cannot be denied an ability to analyze his subject; he is an outsider and takes a somewhat skeptical viewpoint of the machinations of the unions and their denial of individuality. Needless to say, the book has been ignored by the labor publications. But the fact that a plain workman, who only a few years ago drove a brewery wagon, possesses sufficient culture to write this book, bears witness to the high standard of the public schools in Denmark and the intelligence of the Danish laborer. Most Copenhagen laborers write a neat hand, and their orthography is generally satisfactory.

Very remote from mechanics and trade unions are two short dramas or dialogues, published by Einar Christiansen under the title *They Asked Him*, which are no doubt the most important literary contributions of the year. Both are studies in religious psychology, taking the figure of Christ for their subject; while the author with rare tact refrains from bringing Jesus directly on the stage, His figure is invisibly present. Especially



EINAR CHRISTIANSEN

the second drama, whose main figure is Pilate, probes deeply into the realm of psychology. Pilate has once before been made the subject of dramatic treatment, by Anatole France, who with masterful cynicism presented Pilate as an aged guest at a bathing resort on the coast of Italy. Another guest, upon the conquest of Jerusalem, mentions the attempted revolt of the Nazarene twenty-seven years prior, and asks Pilate what was his impression of the event, but the latter does not even remember the affair, so insignificant did it appear to him. Contrary to this picture, Einar Christiansen describes a different Pilate, restless and in conflict with himself. The "King of the Jews" has been summoned for a hearing, but the Roman man of the world finds the accusation of the Jews ridiculous, and is on the point of acquitting Jesus. Pilate himself is a doubter, a seeker, and at heart uncertain; and when Jesus (in accordance with the 18th chapter of St. John) proudly exclaims, "To this end was I born and for this cause came I into the world, that I should bear witness unto the truth," Pilate poses his

famous counter-question — "What is truth?" The Roman official is angered by the audacity of this common man who dares insist on being the promulgator and bearer of the truth. His calmness and confidence seem almost blasphemous to Pilate who knows the perplexities of life. It is on this basis, and not on the basis of the Jews' accusations, that Pilate passes sentence on Jesus. It must be admitted that this point of view is original, and that Pilate in his uncertainty and doubt makes a more modern than historic impression.

While Einar Christiansen, elegant and reserved, has not yet retired, notwithstanding the fact that his first play was performed almost fifty years ago (it was written in his seventeenth year), Henrik Pontoppidan, who has a far wider scope and is more productive, has passed his seventieth birthday. He celebrated this event by publishing a novel, *Man's Heaven*, whose main motif is psychological; but great as was the interest with which this book was anticipated, as great or even greater was the disappointment.



HENRIK PONTOPIIDAN



POUL RUBOW

Perhaps the disappointment and surprise were the deeper because Henrik Pontoppidan has attained a high place in Danish literature with his series of three novels: *The Promised Land*, *Lucky-Per*, and *The Kingdom of the Dead*, which will always remain as milestones in Danish intellectual life.

Pontoppidan's book describes a man filled with suppressed indignation and fury; he is angry with everybody and everything, he scolds incessantly and at random; he blames the times, the people, the country, and especially its press. Denmark ought to have taken part in the World War (an opinion that shows how much false romanticism may be hidden in the soul of a recognized realist). He acts as a scoundrel and tyrant toward his wife, and banishes her from their home; he is a querulous old man, and not pleasant to listen to. Of course, the views and opinions of the hero of a novel are not always identical with those of its author, but in this instance Pontoppidan gives the impression of being an angry old man who is stamping his foot at his fellow-men. He seems entirely to have forgotten the words of Goethe: "Wer etwas wirken will, darf nie schel-

ten." Here we have the antiquated negativeness of the Danish politician Hörup, transcribed into F sharp minor.

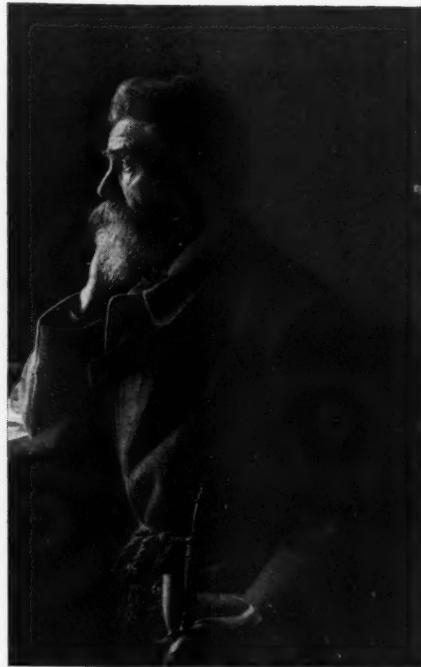
Another writer, much older than Pontoppidan, is the philosopher Harald Höffding, who recently passed his eighty-fifth birthday and lives in the home at Carlsberg which the donor set aside for the use of the Danish scholar most noted in his generation. His advanced age in itself makes him almost sacred, which fact no doubt accounts for the placid reception given his *Memoirs*. For on the whole, these *Memoirs* are without animation and color, almost as abstract and vague in style as Höffding's scholarly works. *Memoirs* can generally be divided into two categories: the unselfish which chiefly describe the time and environs, and the selfish which mainly deal with the personality of the author. Höffding's memoirs belong to the latter group. It is a bookworm who speaks, the dust from the books has clogged his pen. However, for the philosophically



INGA NALBANDIAN

interested teacher who wishes to follow Höffding's methods and works—being always more synthetic and quotative than bearing witness of a deep and original thinker—there is considerable information in this book. But as the author finally, after a long and laborious life in which perhaps pedagogy has been of more importance than philosophy—for he was always a popular teacher of youth—undertakes long travels, having been invited to lecture in America and to visit William James, it seems that the old gentleman has lost his faculty of observation. What he relates about his trip to America and England is at any rate unimportant and without clearness of perception. And what is one to think of a man who, himself the author of a philosophy of religion, believes that he can dismiss the great and widespread movement of Christian Science with a few cheap witticisms and misrepresentations? One is tempted to say that the trip to America has been wasted on Höffding, and one would gladly be without these unimportant chapters in his otherwise valuable memoirs.

If Harald Höffding's physiognomy reflects the setting sun, the bright rays of the rising sun illumine the face of Dr. Poul Rubow. Of all the younger authors who work in the domain of the humanities, he is, no doubt, the greatest light. The thesis for his doctor's degree on the *History of Danish Criticism* was a notable work, and he has since, through a large number of literary studies chiefly from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, proved himself capable of deep penetration and clearness of form. A superb book on Hans Christian Andersen as a story-teller establishes Rubow's field: the crossroads where philology and history of literature meet. Rubow has too keen a mind and is too honest a scholar to lose himself in cheap esthetics and empty phrases; although not without temperament and sentiment, he uses his



ERNST VON DER RECKE

analytic knife with the sure hand of a surgeon. Everyone looks upon Poul Rubow as the natural successor of Professor Vilhelm Andersen to the chair of Danish literature at the University of Copenhagen. He has inherited his former teacher's brilliancy, but Rubow's stringency is greater. In knowledge and keenness Rubow resembles Georg Brandes in his youth; the same enthusiasm for his work, the same absorption in his subject, combined with a latent passion, where Brandes's enthusiasm broke out in a blaze. As a defender of *humaniora* Poul Rubow is inimitable, and one is tempted to exclaim: *Tu es Petrus.*

Speaking of Copenhagen University, we should not overlook the studies on runology by Hans Brix, extraordinary professor of that institution. To decipher runes on granite, half effaced by disintegration, is from a scientific point of view well-nigh impossible, because much is based on guesswork or, if one prefers,

intuition. Wimmer was the great master in runes; he has in four volumes copied and deciphered Denmark's runic monuments. Despite the fact that Lis Jacobsen, who is as sharp-witted as she is determined, has commenced to attack the hitherto recognized interpretations, she underestimates their scholarly value as much as Hans Brix overestimates it. Brix has discovered what he calls runic magic: he asserts that the runic signs and their arrangement represent occult motifs, which were of course meant to honor the demised for whom the stone was erected. And now he adds, subtracts, multiplies, and divides to make the system fit and his wonderful discovery work, but up to date he has only gained a few adherents. As a matter of fact, one might reach the same result with a modern tombstone in a modern churchyard; also in this case one might easily establish a relation between the figures and the characters. It must be admitted that his system is cleverly thought out. Hans Brix's foremost trait is that of a literary detective, he favors untrodden paths, and his runic magic is really a cross-word puzzle on a large scale.

Finally I should like to present the aged but still forceful poet and scholar, Ernst von der Recke who, after occupying himself for more than thirty years with Denmark's folk songs, has published the first volume of a standard work. Only a man who combines poetic insight and scientific exactness could have accomplished this task, the idea of which is to give the poetic and correct common denominator for all the variants and more or less degenerated forms in which the

old folk songs are found. In this way he avoids repetitions and trivialities; of the rudiments von der Recke has chosen only those necessary to re-establish the Danish folk song's broken castle.

It is but natural that essays on Hans Christian Andersen should continue to appear in the poet's native country. As everyone who is familiar with this great poet's life knows, he found in his youth and poverty companionship and support in the esteemed patrician family, the Collin family of Copenhagen. But later on, Andersen was often hurt when that unsentimental and unpoetic family failed to be impressed by the increasing fame of the vain poet. On the other hand, the members of the Collin family tired of Andersen's complaints and lamentations, and his hysterical reactions to any imagined slight. This relationship is described in a most beautiful and objective manner in a little book entitled *H. C. Andersen and Those Who Illtreated Him*, whose author, Inga Nalbandian, is a member of the Collin family, being a granddaughter of Andersen's friend, Edward Collin. She does not clear the family of the accusation of being to some extent hard and unfeeling toward Andersen's weakness and sensitiveness; in fact she describes the family as exclusive, intelligent, and sober, unable to understand Andersen's oversensitiveness. On the other hand, it was no doubt beneficial to the soft "mollusc" nature of Hans Christian Andersen that he encountered in his daily surroundings a certain critical hardness which forced him now and then to bathe in the cold waters of reality.



CURRENT EVENTS



U.S.A.

¶ While the signing of the Pact of Paris was an overseas event, the part played by Secretary Kellogg in that historic gathering brings it within the purview of American happenings, and the result must be to influence the peace movement of the United States to a degree scarcely realized at the present time. Although this country still remains outside the League of Nations, its co-operation with signatories to the League program is more evident than before the Paris meeting. ¶ With the Presidential election only a month away, the campaign forces of the two parties are straining every nerve to convince the voters where their best interests lie in the forthcoming battle. As never before in its history, the radio has been brought into service, and both the Republican and Democratic parties will expend large sums in broadcasting their respective claims. ¶ Mr. Hoover and Governor Smith have been making a number of speeches, and the possible relief of the farm situation is being discussed from many angles. In their acceptance addresses both candidates dwelt extensively on this question, and it remains to be seen what effect the Democratic promise will have on the normally Republican vote in the Middle West. ¶ Upon the resignation of Mr. Hoover from the post of Secretary of Commerce, President Coolidge appointed W. F. Whiting of Holyoke, Massachusetts, as his successor. The new Secretary has long been active in Republican politics, but has never before held public office. ¶ General Herbert M. Lord, Director of the Budget, announces that in the budget for 1929 there will be a Treasury deficit of \$94,279,346, the shortage estimated

as being due to increased expenditures and a drop in revenues. ¶ Commander Richard E. Byrd's ice ship, the City of New York, sailed for the Antarctic with the most complete equipment ever prepared for an exploration party in the icebound regions, north or south. While Commander Byrd leads the expedition, the ship's captain is Frederick Melville. ¶ In extending temporary licenses to 164 radio broadcasting stations the Federal Radio Commission stated that it was prompted by what it considered "public interest, convenience, or necessity." ¶ According to the Church Temperance Society, its national poll of clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States registered a three-to-one vote against prohibition. The report which is set forth in book form has an introduction by John Erskine, who calls prohibition a "Mohammedan doctrine." ¶ Colonel George Harvey, former Ambassador to the Court of St. James, and a noted writer and publicist, died in his home at Dublin, New Hampshire. Despite his physical condition, Colonel Harvey kept in close touch with the Republican National Campaign committee, and was an ardent supporter of Mr. Hoover.



SWEDEN

¶ The great conflict between employers and laborers in the mining industry, which has been raging since the beginning of the year, has had a most injurious effect on industries and exports in Sweden. The difficulties have now been adjusted, and work has been resumed both in the large mining districts in Lapland and also at the mines in central Sweden. The settlement in the main, so far as wages are concerned, was on the same terms as those in force be-

fore the conflict. ¶ The government authorities in Russia continue to take an interest in Swedish affairs. Not only were the striking laborers in the above mentioned mining difficulties financially aided by the Soviet, but the Russians also sought to fan the flame of discord in every way possible. ¶ It has now appeared that the customary summer manœuvres of the Swedish fleet in the Baltic were followed with close attention by Russian ships and aviators, and that their training squadrons frequented the waters near Gotland. A Russian lawyer, who had resided in Sweden for a number of years, has been expelled from the country on account of his attempts at espionage. ¶ The elections for the Second Chamber of the Riksdag for a period of four years, which are looked forward to with the greatest interest, have been postponed to the middle of September. This election will determine the majority in the Riksdag, for the Social Democrats and the Communists, who are working together in the campaign, have a majority in the Second Chamber, but one so small that it is neutralized by the bourgeois parties in the First Chamber. The Social Democrats are counting on obtaining a few additional mandates which will give them an absolute majority, by means of which they will depose the Liberal ministry and take over the Government themselves. ¶ The different bourgeois parties have united against the Socialists during the elections, although each party has its own candidates within its own ranks. The various party leaders have been very active all summer, and a great many political meetings have been held as usual. A large number of new names have been introduced into the campaign in attempts to strengthen the position of the different parties in the contest, in most cases undeniably to the advantage of Sweden's representation, which these latter years has not always stood very high in the eyes of the general

public. A certain weariness of parliamentary debate is widely prevalent, not least as a consequence of the paucity of practical men of affairs in the ranks of the Riksdag. It has been apparent also at all elections that participation in voting has not been great.



NORWAY

¶ The National Association against Tuberculosis held its annual meeting in Haumar in the beginning of August. Professor Frölich was elected president in the place of Professor Harbitz, who declined re-election after many years' service. In his presidential address Professor Harbitz emphasized that tuberculosis is steadily decreasing in Norway. The death rate was 3.1 per thousand 30 years ago, but has only been 1.8 per thousand during recent years. The decrease is mainly a result of the law for the prevention of tuberculosis, which was passed in 1900, and has led to the establishment of a great number of sanatoria. ¶ Dr. Alexander Malthe, who, when at the height of his career, was considered the greatest surgeon in Norway, died on August 4, 83 years of age. In his will Dr. Malthe bequeathed about two million kroner to various philanthropic objects, establishing *inter alia* a scholarship fund of one million kroner for young surgeons and a similar fund of 500,000 kroner for students of internal medicine. ¶ Crown Prince Olav obtained a gold medal in the Olympic regatta on the Zuider Zee, his boat Norna leading in the 8 meter class. In the other branches of sport the Norwegian competitors in the Olympic games were not very successful, obtaining only two silver medals and one bronze medal. ¶ The well known Norwegian American, Mr. E. A. Cappelen-Smith, of New York, has promised to give \$20,000 to the new organ in Trondhjem Cathedral, subject to the condition that the organ is completed in 1930, when the 900th anni-

versary of the battle at Stiklestad is to be celebrated. There is no doubt that the committee for promoting the restoration of the cathedral will be able to fulfill Mr. Cappelen-Smith's condition, about 150,000 kroner having now been subscribed to the new organ. ¶ About a thousand historians from all parts of the world participated in the International Congress at Oslo University in the middle of August. Professor Jameson of the Carnegie Institute was elected one of the presidents. The American delegation also included Professor Kaye and Professor Rostovtzev from Yale University; Professor Alfred Kidder, Washington; Professor Fling, Nebraska; Professor Theodore Blegen, Minnesota; and Professor B. E. Schmitt, Chicago. Professor Kidder made a very interesting lecture on American history before 1492, and Professor Schmitt lectured on the American contribution to European historical science. Of special interest to Norwegians was a lecture by Professor Blegen on the history of the letters written by Norwegian immigrants in America to their relatives in the old country, and the influence which these letters have had on the emigration from Norway. The American Minister, Mr. Laurits Swenson, gave a reception in honor of the American delegation in his beautiful home in Nobelsgate. ¶ Professor Rostovtzev caused a mild sensation by a statement, published in *Aftenposten*, in which he protested against the election of the Russian, Professor Pocrovski, as one of the presidents of the Congress. The distinguished Yale Professor maintained that a delegate from Soviet Russia had no right to take part in a scholarly congress, there being no freedom of scholarship in the Bolshevik state. This statement was severely criticized by several Norwegian papers, and the Russian delegation made a strong counter protest. ¶ An English headmaster and ex-member of Parliament, Howard White-

house, in a letter to the *London Times*, proposes a national subscription in England with a view to preserving Dr. Nansen's famous vessel *Fram* from destruction; 4000 pounds sterling is required, and Mr. Whitehouse urges the subscription of this amount as a token of the gratitude felt by Englishmen to Fridtjof Nansen and Roald Amundsen for their contribution to Arctic exploration.



DENMARK

¶ The summer months in Denmark produce little in the way of political importance, and in Copenhagen especially the populace gives itself over to such enjoyments as the Danish temperament considers the right accompaniment to leisurely hours, in the city itself or along the famous "Danish Riviera," the stretch of coast country extending northward from the capital. ¶ Visitors from abroad are also a factor in the life of Copenhagen, and among such visitors may be mentioned Professor Hovgaard of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In an interview about Nobile's airship Professor Hovgaard gave it as his opinion that, for the purpose intended, the *Italia* was not large enough, and that this had a good deal to do with the misfortunes which the expedition met. ¶ Another Danish-American who made his Copenhagen visit notable was the well known New York musical director, Professor Victor Bancke, who presented the Tivoli establishment with the baton of Balduin Dahl, in his time one of the great features of Tivoli. ¶ The first international congress of specialists in ear and throat diseases drew nearly seven hundred noted physicians to Copenhagen. Apart from the technical sessions that kept the delegates busy, Danish hospitality was displayed in such measure that the visitors were loud in their praises. ¶ Should a Dane find himself in Persia's capital, he might perhaps

believe himself at home in Copenhagen in the event that he stepped aboard an omnibus in Teheran, for the conductors of that city are attired in uniforms, not only patterned after the Danish, but made in Copenhagen. ¶ Under royal decree, Poul Ingholt was made director in the Landmandsbank, which is now regaining its former high place among the leading financial institutions of Scandinavia. ¶ At the Radiology Congress in Stockholm, Dr. A. Reyn, of the Finsen Institute, delivered an address on the progress of light cure in the cases of

lupus patients of which 85 per cent are now cured by the application of the Finsen light rays. The address, according to the Swedish and Danish press, attracted special attention, and was one of the leading papers presented before this gathering of specialists. ¶ The Danish Minister of Justice has ordered that the police must not become members of trades unions, as it is claimed these are of a semi-political nature and consequently would interfere with the non-political character of the police, which, however, has its own organization.



INDUSTRY

The new fountain by Carl Milles, sculptor, which has been raised in front of the Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm. It signifies man's pursuit of and mastery over the forces of nature.

THE AMERICAN SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION

*For better intellectual relations between the American and Scandinavian peoples,
by means of an exchange of students, publications, and a Bureau of Information*

ESTABLISHED BY NIELS POULSON, IN 1911

Officers: President, Henry Goddard Leach; Vice presidents, John G. Bergquist, John A. Gade, and William Hovgaard; Treasurer, H. Esk. Moller; Secretary, James Creese; Literary Secretary and Editor of the REVIEW, Hanna Astrup Larsen; Counsel, Henry E. Almberg; Auditors, David Elder & Co.

Government Advisory Committees: Danish—A. P. Weis, Chief of the Department of the Ministry of Education, Chairman; Norwegian—K. J. Hougen, Chief of the Department of Church and Education, Chairman. The Swedish Government is represented in the Swedish American Foundation (below).

Co-operating Bodies: Sweden—Sverige-Amerika Stiftelsen, Grevturegatan 24-A, Stockholm, Archbishop Nathan Söderblom, President; J. S. Edström, A. R. Nordvall, and Kommerserådet Enström, Vice Presidents; Eva Fröberg, Secretary; Denmark—Danmarks Amerikanske Selskab, M. I. T. C. Clan, President; N. Feilberg, Secretary, Vestre Boulevard 18, Copenhagen; Norway—Norge-Amerika Fondet, Lille Strandgade 1, Oslo, K. J. Hougen, Chairman; Arne Kildal, Secretary.

Associates: All who are in sympathy with the aims of the Foundation are invited to become Associates. Regular Associates, paying \$3.00 annually, receive the REVIEW. Sustaining Associates, paying \$10.00 annually, receive the REVIEW and CLASSICS. Life Associates, paying \$200.00 once for all, receive all publications.

The New Library

At the last annual meeting, the Trustees authorized the expenditure of the William Henry Schofield Library Fund. This gives the Foundation an opportunity to fill a long felt want, and within a short time a well equipped library will be installed in the present offices. This necessitates a considerable change in the internal arrangement, and the work is now well under way.

The bookcases and woodwork are being designed by Mr. Trygve Hammer, the noted sculptor, and the general scheme of decoration will be in the Old Norse style.

The completed library will provide the Foundation with a quiet reading room where members and visitors may enjoy books and periodicals at their leisure. Also, it will be possible to utilize it for meetings which have hitherto been held outside the Foundation offices. Altogether the Schofield Library will be a great addition to the resources of the Foundation.

It is hoped that the library will be ready for occupancy November 1st.

Industrial Appointments

While the list of Industrial Fellows of the Foundation is not yet complete, the following have been appointed for the year 1928:

Sweden—Appointed by Sverige-Amerika Stiftelsen:

Axel W. Werner, Engineer, for the study of the manufacture of machine tools with the Cincinnati Milling Machine Company, Cincinnati.

Lars Gösta Mattson—for the study of agricultural machinery with the International Harvester Company, Chicago.

Nils Therrianus—for the study of agricultural machinery with Deere & Company, Moline, Illinois.

Sven G. R. R. Hamilton—for the study of the automobile industry with the General Motors Corporation, New York.

Carl O. Leissner—for the study of life insurance with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York.

Miss Bergit Graffman—for the study of department store methods with B. Altman & Company, New York.

A. Tage Blidberg—for the study of

forestry with the United States Forest Service, Asheville, North Carolina.

J. Arvid Skoglund—for the study of banking with the National City Bank, New York.

Harry Ohlsson—for the study of banking with the Guaranty Trust Company, New York.

Lars G. M. Jansson—for the study of banking with J. P. Morgan & Company, New York.

Carl Harry Hallin—for the study of banking with the Illinois Merchants Trust Company, Chicago.

John Evert Bylund—for the study of banking with the Bank of Italy, San Francisco.

Denmark—Appointed by Danmarks Amerikanske Selskab:

Erik Lassen—for the study of forestry with the United States Forest Service, San Francisco.

Billy G. Bockholt—for the study of banking with Brown Brothers & Company, New York (Fellowship continued).

Bruno Nielsen Dinesen—for the study of banking with the Central Union Trust Company, New York.

Kaj Erik Houman—for the study of the manufacture of tools with the Consolidated Tool Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N. Y. (Continued).

Niels Erik Thomsen—for the study of the manufacture of machine tools with the Cincinnati Milling Machine Company, Cincinnati.

Arne Hornhaver—for the study of banking with the National City Bank, New York.

Norway—Appointed by Norge-Amerika Fondet:

Miss Bergit Foss—for the study of library methods at the University of Michigan Library, Ann Arbor (Continued).

Trygve Walheim—for the study of the automobile industry with the Packard Motor Car Company Detroit, Mich. (Continued).

Jørgen T. Salvesen—for the study of the paper and pulp industry at the Marathon Paper Mills, Rothschild, Wis. (Continued).

Birger Berg—for the study of forestry at the Lake Forest Experiment Station, St. Paul, Minn.

Farewell Party for the Danish Boys

The dance given by the New York Chapter at the Plaza on the evening of August 24 as a farewell to the group of Danish boys who had been visiting in this country proved a great success. The affair was opened with speeches by Baroness Dahlerup, Dr. John H. Finley, and Dr. Johan Larsen, the leader of the group, after which the boys gave a rousing cheer to show their appreciation of American hospitality. The party sailed for Copenhagen on the SS United States the following day.

Great Stories of All Nations

Another tribute to the REVIEW is to be found in the table of contents of a large volume recently issued by Brentano's, *Great Stories of All Nations*. Four of the ten short stories selected to represent Denmark, Norway, and Sweden are reprinted from the REVIEW. These are J. P. Jacobsen's "The Plague at Bergamo," Herman Bang's "Irene Holm," Jonas Lie's "The Story of a Chicken," and Pelle Molin's "Bear Solomon."

Miss Bengtsson, Ph.D.

Elna Bengtsson, Fellow of the Foundation from Sweden for studies at Columbia University in 1911, presented her disputation on "Passive Nouns with a Concrete Sense" in candidacy for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Lund University in November 1927.



A distinguished short biography
By Anatole France

RABELAIS

the great Buffoon



Rabelais—that "most excellent of laughing men" . . .

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NORTHERN LIGHTS

The World History Congress

The first meeting of the International Congress of Historical Sciences to be held since the outbreak of the World War opened at Oslo on August 14. Representatives of twenty-nine nations were in attendance, and all were received by His Majesty the King of Norway at some time during the Congress.

A banquet was held on August 16 at the Hotel Bristol, and the following evening the delegates visited the Norwegian National Museum at Bygdö. In honor of the Congress and the Henrik Ibsen Centenary, a special performance of Ibsen's *League of Youth* was given at the National Theatre on August 18, and a reception was held at the Akershus Castle by the City of Oslo. In every way the visit of the historians to Norway was made as pleasant as possible and marked a decided step forward in the

re-establishment of international good feeling.

Kurt Atterberg

The eminent composer, Kurt Atterberg, has been awarded a prize of \$10,000 by the Columbia Phonograph Company. The prize was given for a composition "coming nearest to the melodic spirit of Franz Schubert," in commemoration of the great musician's centenary which is now being widely celebrated. This is not the first time that this versatile Swedish musician, who is both a composer and a conductor, as well as a critic, has carried off the palm. At a competition arranged in connection with the dedication of the Stockholm Concert Hall in 1926, he won both the first and third prizes with his compositions, *Sången* and *Rondeau Retrospectif*. He is conductor of the Stockholm Orchestra and president of the Swedish Society of Composers.

It is interesting to note that Walter Damrosch, Chairman of the International Jury which awarded the Columbia prize, said:

"The result fully justifies the world contest and realizes the Columbia Phonograph Company's aim, achieved through this melodic prize winning score, of challenging the extreme disorganized tendencies of modern music.

"Mr. Atterberg's two closest rivals in the contest were Franz Schmidt and Czeslaw Marek, the Austrian and Polish composers. Both are among the foremost in their own lands. Mr. Atterberg's prize winning work is an original symphony in C Major and won a majority vote from ten noted judges of as many different nations, for power, melody, beauty of themes and construction; a fitting Centennial tribute to Schubert."

It will be both recorded and broadcast by the Columbia Phonograph Company, so that in a short time it will be available for music lovers the world over.



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A Vacation on the Train

Many Swedish school children spent their holidays in a novel manner this year. In order to make them better acquainted with their country, the Swedish State Railways, in conjunction with the Swedish Tourist Association, placed special trains at the pupils' disposal. The cars were comfortably fitted and were the homes of the children during their trips. The trains were routed from one end of the country to the other, and young mountaineers and woodsmen visited the fertile southern provinces, while youngsters bred in the lowlands were introduced to the deep forests and high mountains of the North. Stockholm was the mecca of all the youthful travellers who enjoyed the sights of the metropolis to the full. The plan proved a great success.

The Yale Glee Club in Denmark

One of the pleasantest social events of the Copenhagen summer season was the reception held by Princess Viggo for the members of the Yale Glee Club. The Princess was, before her marriage, Miss Eleanor M. Green of New York, and thus she was able to make her compatriots feel quite at home. The young Danish Princes and Princesses, the diplomatic set, and society girls of Copenhagen assisted the Princess in making the day a memorable one for the American visitors. The Club sang at the Royal Theater the same evening.

Roosevelt Memorial

The Roosevelt Memorial at Tenafly, New Jersey, the work of Trygve Hammer, was dedicated on July 15 with appropriate ceremonies. The statue is of granite and shows Colonel Roosevelt seated in an arm chair in front of a relief symbolizing his career. It is a dignified and artistic piece of sculpture and will long be an adornment not only to the town of Tenafly, but to the reputation of the sculptor who created it.

TRADE NOTES

NORWAY'S DAIRY INDUSTRY GROWING APACE

That dairying on a large scale can be conducted in Norway is seen in the constantly expanding business of the Helmer Husebye interests. Recently Mr. Husebye visited the United States and in an interview in *Nordisk Tidende* he dwelt on the present and future possibilities of dairying in his country. Just forty years have passed since Mr. Husebye started the business that bears his name. Beginning without any capital and gradually increasing production, he at the present time not only delivers from his own dairy, but from 20 other dairies that are co-operating with him.

LORD KYLSANT ON MOTOR VS. STEAM PROPULSION

Lord Kylsant, the well known English shipping magnate, speaking before an interested audience of men identified with navigation, expressed the opinion that motor craft would gradually supplant steam as power for the big transatlantic liners. The companies controlled by Lord Kylsant operate 90 motor ships with over 560,000 tonnage, including the ships at present under construction. The White Star Line is building a motorship of 26,000 tons.

MALMÖ INDUSTRIES FAIR A BIG SUCCESS

Like its predecessors, the Malmö Industries Fair drew a considerable crowd of interested people including many who attended for the purpose



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of making purchases. The character of the fair, with the exceptional exhibits of home-manufactured products, proved a great incentive toward patronizing as much as possible goods made in Sweden. Many foreign visitors were present at this, the tenth, anniversary of the fair.

BIG ENGLISH INVESTMENT IN NORWEGIAN PULP MANUFACTURE

Announcement is made from London of the organization of the Standard Wood Pulp Co. which is to take over the interests of the Risoer Wood Pulp Mill with an investment of 500,000 pounds sterling. The administrative director of the new concern is Mr. Blakstad. The production for the present year is estimated at about 33,000 tons, but preparations are being made for a production next year of no less than 75,000 tons of pulp.

BURMEISTER & WAIN HAVE NEW ELECTRICAL INVENTION

Burmeister & Wain of Copenhagen, specialists in the manufacture of Diesel engines, announce a new electrical method whereby the Diesel motor itself will produce the electric current for propulsion of locomotives. The Danish State Railways have made successful experiments with the new invention, and foreign interests are also arranging with the Danish firm for exclusive rights in their respective territories.

NORWAY'S TRADE WITH RUSSIA INCREASING

More than 30,000,000 kroner was spent by Russia in buying Norwegian products in 1927 as compared with only 2,000,000 kroner in 1920. Russia is to-day Norway's best customer in the matter of herring purchases. With regard to Norwegian imports from Russia the main article was grain to the value of 14,000,000 kroner. The Russian trade delegation in Norway expresses its utmost satisfaction with the manner in which its wishes are being met and the facilities offered to expedite shipments.

CANADA BEST CUSTOMER OF U. S. CHEMICALS

The figures for export of American chemicals for the past months of the present year indicate that Canada leads as a customer. This means a decline of about 35 per cent in Europe's share in chemical sales. Total value of American chemicals sold to Canada during the first quarter of the year alone amounted to \$14,000,000.

SWEDEN ASKS HIGHER DUTIES ON IRON IMPORTATIONS

Because of the higher wages paid in Sweden than abroad, the iron and steel industry demands a higher customs duty on such products, and a committee has been formed for the purpose of presenting facts and figures to the Riksdag.

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SHIPPING NOTES

NORWEGIAN WHALING FLEETS MAKE BUSY SHIP-YARDS

The Norwegian shipyards are getting the benefit of increased activity among the whaling fleets, and this is seen not only in the building of a number of new vessels, but in the repair of ships already in service. The Antarctic, belonging to the company of that name, is being converted for special work in the South Seas and will be able to carry some 60,000 barrels of oil. This floating factory will produce something like 1,800 barrels of oil per day. The Akers Mechanical Workshops have also under construction two large whalers for Fearnley & Eger and Fred Olsen & Co. With 1,450 men employed at the Akers Works at the present time this sets a record for that establishment.

NORWEGIAN TRAMP STEAMERS IN REGULAR LINE TRAFFIC

In recent years a great number of Norwegian tramp ships have been placed in regular line traffic. This is responsible for the great increase in regular traffic between Norway and abroad, this tonnage amounting to 466,000 tons in 173 vessels. In traffic between foreign ports in Norwegian ships are 75 ships with a tonnage of 230,000 tons. The leading firm with motor ships is Wilh. Wilhelmsen of Tønsberg, with 22 ships of this kind; next comes Fred. Olsen with 15, and Klaveness third with 5 motor ships.

TOURIST PROGRAM OF THE SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE

With the beginning of 1929 the Swedish American Line will employ its two motorships, the Kungsholm and Gripsholm in tourist traffic to the West Indies. The Kungsholm will leave Gothenburg January 5, arriving in New York the middle of the month. The European tourists will on their return trip board the Gripsholm at New York and continue to Gothenburg. The second tour of the West Indies starts January 25 from Gothenburg aboard the Gripsholm.

FINNISH SHIPPING STRIKE AND THE DANISH BLOCKADE

The strike of the Finnish port workers has to some extent affected Danish shipping in the Baltic, and efforts are now being made by the trade organizations to keep the strike within the territory where it originated. Denmark, Norway, and Sweden have in late years increased their traffic with Finland, and there is some reason to believe that the courts will be appealed to in order that conditions be improved among the complaining Finnish workers and thus bring the strike to an end.

REGIONAL PLAN FORECAST FOR THE PORT OF NEW YORK

Shipping men the world over will be interested in the plan that the New York municipality is already formulating for the harbor and the entire territory adjoining the approaches to Manhattan.

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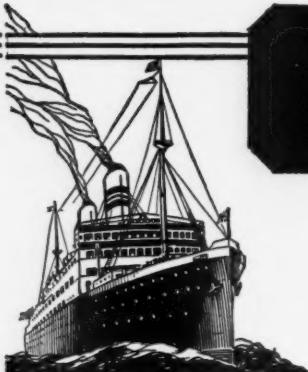
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